

The Norfolk Weekly News-Journal

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The Journal, Established 1877.
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Santa Claus will need his reindeers this year. They do their own switching.

Hearst has decided that the democratic party needs not reformation but resurrection.

Every person high or low, good or bad, has good inspiration, but not all act upon them.

The campaign for the abolition of the public drinking cup is being waged with greater force than ever.

Representative Fowler of New Jersey appears ambitious to swap Aldrichism and Cannonism for Fowlerism.

The characteristic of our pioneering century was transitoriness; but that of the century ahead will be permanence.

The auditor of Stark county, N. D., is short on his accounts. Poker did it. Here's one time where whiskey gets off easy.

Five employes of the sugar trust have been found "guilty." It is the "big ones" higher up that the people would like to see punished.

The Sons of the American Revolution can enlist a lot of recruits if they will open their membership list to Central and South America.

Even the flying machine inventors cannot rise above the petty legal squabbles in which common mortals who walk the earth indulge in.

The time to advertise is when you want business. The time to quit is when you are ready to step aside and give the other fellow a chance.

Long Island harvested a bumper cranberry crop this fall. The total crop was about 1,165,000 bushels, against 900,000 bushels last year.

And now the heirs have begun quarrelling over King Leopold's ill-gotten wealth. The evil that a mean man can do has a way of disturbing the next generation.

Major J. N. Adams of Buffalo has given a tract of land 298 acres in extent to be used as the site for a municipal tuberculosis sanatorium. A most splendid gift.

The first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" recently sold at auction for \$1,000. This is more than most of the "seven best sellers" will bring as long after first publication.

The older some of these trust-kings grow—the higher the prices on their products. Michael Cudahy, the packer, recently celebrated his 68th birthday—and look where meat has gone.

A couple of Frenchmen have invented an apparatus that transmits likenesses over telephone wires. It is alleged that one can see as well as hear each other over the telephone.

Belgium now has a new lease of life and an opportunity to again look the world square in the face and gain its confidence. Death has kindly released her from an embargo of humiliation and dishonor.

The chic forests of Yucatan are threatened with destruction and the future of chewing gum is in danger. Cannot nothing be done to avert this dreadful calamity which threatens one of the necessities of life?

In France the death rate now exceeds the birth rate by 26,000. Colonel Roosevelt is to lecture in France on his return from Africa and can be depended upon to wake them up on the question of "race suicide."

King Leopold has passed away and the world is the better for his having left it. Prince Albert, who will be his successor as ruler of the Belgians, is 34 years old and is said to be very popular with his people.

A traveling man at Negaune, Mich., found a \$60 pearl in his dish of oysters. At that he says he isn't far ahead of the game, as that is the first time he ever found anything in his soup and he has been experimenting for years.

Major-General Leonard Wood will be the successor of Major-General J. Franklin Bell as chief of the staff of the army. It is a great honor to come to a man who at the beginning of the Spanish-American war was only an army surgeon.

It is estimated that the black races of Africa number at least one hundred and twenty million. They have some great qualities. Their courage is matchless, as was clearly shown at Omdurman and Natal. If they can be

christianized, they may develop into a strong race.

The Russian photographer who aimed to secure the photographic panorama of the meeting of high officials with his moving picture machine, and accidentally caught the assassination of Prince Ito on the railway platform at Harbin, has a fortune waiting for him, if he is permitted to exhibit them publicly.

The next big problem which representative government everywhere has to solve is how to prevent practical politics from resolving itself into a plain choice of evils for the average voter and for the whole community affected. That is what it is today in many or most cases where party machinery is highly developed.

Missouri is offering a prize for the best state song. A committee has been appointed by the governor to have charge of the competition. It is a difficult matter to provide a successful song, in which words shall inspire and music thrill. Great patriotic songs have usually been inspired by some national crisis or stirring event.

In an address to the students of Yale university, Governor Hughes urged to be fair with public men. One of the great evils of American life today is the readiness with which evil stories about public men are believed and spread. "A man who seeks profit in the sales of calumnies is the most despicable of human creatures," said the governor.

One of the first things by which a man is judged is his ability to keep his expense from rising higher than his income. If he is unable to do this, he is considered mentally and morally feeble and is certain to come to grief. We do not know why the same standard should not be applied to nations; but there is not one of them that could bear the test today.

A robust farmer, 35 years of age, is learning his A, B, C's at the St. Francis hospital, Wichita, Kans., the nurse being his instructor. The pupil is William C. Hard of Mount Hope, who was struck on the head with a heavy wrench, his skull being fractured. The injury caused him to forget everything and he is now, at the age of 35, learning the alphabet.

They do say, and no doubt it's true, that the clerks in the stores would be delighted to see you early in the game and not on the very last day, when everybody and the aunts, uncles, and numerous small boy and all of his sisters, are Johnnie and Jennie on the spot. You hear us? This is an appeal for early shopping for the benefit of the clerks as well as yourself.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that the most comfortable time in a man's life was when he discovered that he was mistaken in imagining himself a genius and is just an ordinary man. That he may no longer need try to do great things and do them poorly, but he can do ordinary things and do them well, and thereby he can fill his appointed niche in the world.

A gentleman has recently been defined as "A man that's clean inside and out; who neither looks up to the rich nor down to the poor; who can lose without squealing and who can win without bragging, who is considerate of women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs."

Remember it is more blessed to give than receive. Also remember when purchasing your Christmas presents, that there are in our midst men, women and children who should be remembered and cared for. Not many of them fortunately, but there are a few cases of want, poverty and distress that could be quickly relieved by contributions of small amounts to the Groesbeck Charity fund.

Something will have to be found to take the place of chinchilla fur, as the small South American rodents which first wear it have been almost exterminated for their skins. For several years past millions of skins have been brought to this country annually, but last year the supply had been so reduced that less than forty thousand could be procured in spite of the fact that the price has been doubled.

During the past eighty years more than three hundred of the islands of the Pacific ocean have been evangelized. In some of these islands not a heathen remains. The millennium is surely drawing nearer, but Admiral Evans predicts that the United States will have some fierce conflicts before that time of universal peace arrives. His method of preparing for peace is to keep right on building battleships.

A new gun was recently made and tested for the United States navy. It is larger than any of its predecessors. It is fifty-three feet long, has a fourteen inch bore, and weighs sixty-three tons. Uncle Sam has to put up five hundred dollars every time his toy is fired, but since it is claimed that it will penetrate eleven-inch bat-

tleship armor plate at a distance of fourteen miles, he does not grudge the money.

During the high school entertainment in a Nebraska town, the pupils were given a scene from "Julius Caesar" in the opera house. Antony was just unbosoming himself of some repressed oratory over the body of Caesar, when a pup, probably in one of the boxes, blew some pepper or snuff towards the stage and the corpse sneezed violently. The local paper says that the party or parties who did this dastardly act were known.

Efforts are being made to increase the pay of rural carriers from \$100 to \$300 and bills have been introduced into congress asking for this higher compensation. The men who travel over rough roads and are to be found winter and summer, in sunshine and storm, faithful in carrying the messages and news to the people in the country districts, deserve all the recognition that they are likely to get—and then some.

Secretary Dickinson is preparing to go Roosevelt one better in a riding and walking test for the officers of the army. Instead of making them do a one-year stunt, for which they can diet and train before hand and work off some surplus fat, the secretary proposes to mete out a certain number of miles riding or walking each week so that fat and short-winded officers may not have a chance to relapse into inertia again.

Zelaya and other miserable malcontents and petty tyrants who have been used to having their own way in Central America will now sit up and take notice that good-natured Uncle Sam isn't going to tolerate such brutality and lawlessness any longer. Secretary Knox in his vigorous attitude has commended himself as the right man in the right place and scores the first round in popular favor for the Taft administration.

Secretary Root strongly urges the granting of subsidies to help in building up the merchant marine. Whatever Secretary Root advocates he looks into thoroughly and considers all the advantages and disadvantages. That the United States is losing great commercial prestige as well as profit is unquestionable. Even South America buys only twelve per cent of her imports of the United States, because the freight and passenger service from North to South American ports is miserable. South American trade is bound to increase tremendously as the years go by, but unless the means of transportation can be greatly improved the United States will not get it. The same thing holds true of our trade with other countries. One can almost circumnavigate the globe without seeing a ship bearing an American flag. Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan and other nations are now assisting their own lines by government subsidies. Why should not our government do the same? There has always been a strong prejudice against government subsidies. But the secretary's speech will set a good many to thinking.

NORFOLK GROWING RAPIDLY.

Though the past year has been a great one in the way of building in Norfolk, announcements that already have been made give rise to the prediction that the coming year will be the greatest that the city has seen. The announcements that three fine buildings are planned for the Madison avenue and Fourth street corner, filling up that corner with four imposing structures—the federal building, Y. M. C. A. building, Masonic temple and Ransom apartment house or hotel—gives birth to new enthusiasm. Add to this the fact that one down town corner is now being filled up with an attractive building—the addition to Beeler Bros. store; the Carnegie library, which is being built; the three new buildings at the state insane hospital in course of construction, and the scores of dwellings that have just been finished and are now being built, and it is readily seen that Norfolk is moving along at a pretty rapid stride.

Several railroads are already testing cross-ties made of concrete and it is prophesied that they will displace the wooden tie. Hollow concrete telegraph poles are beginning to supplant those of spruce and cedar and the fencepost of the future will be made, not grown. The age of concrete is surely dawning. But forestry is not to be considered a useless art because of this superior substitute for the forest plies. The land needs the forests and there are numberless uses for wood which cannot be satisfactorily substituted by cement.

A woman of nerve was Mrs. Alma Dodson, a social leader and only woman lawyer of Springfield, Mo. She was informed by her physician that she must submit to an operation that would in all probability prove fatal. She gave a large party the day before the operation was held, meeting her guests smilingly and cheerfully, leaving nothing undone that would add to the pleasure of the many guests, none of whom knew she was to go on the operating table the next day. She arranged everything selecting the clothing she was to wear after her death, arranged all her personal affairs and went to the hospital. The operation caused her death. It was a wonderful case of nerve, something rare and unusual.

DR. COOK'S PLIGHT.

The official announcement by the scientists of the University of Copenhagen, declaring that Dr. Cook has failed to substantiate his claims that he reached the north pole April 21, 1908, must be accepted as final by the layman and by the world at large.

The north pole was discovered in April, 1909, by Commander Peary. Dr. Cook has turned out to be the holdest fakir of modern times.

No set of scientists could have been more anxious to find a verdict in favor of Dr. Cook than those at the University of Copenhagen. The Danes had received the explorer with open arms and had set their approval upon him before the king entertained the arctic hunter at the palace. The Danish scientific men announced early that they believed Dr. Cook the true discoverer of the pole and Denmark had come almost to the point of adopting him as their own. The rest of the world assailed the explorer ferociously, but the Danes stood pat upon their faith in Cook until forced, by a critical examination of his alleged data, to abandon him and to renounce him to the people of the world as a fraud.

Perhaps the most charitable view of the situation is that suggested by Cook's former counsel, Mr. Wack, who hints that in reality Dr. Cook's mind is unbalanced and that this fraud that

has been perpetrated upon the public has in fact been the worked out dream of a mad man. And perhaps this is the rational view. It is hard to conceive of how any sane man could invent so spurious a yarn and then hope to make the people of the world accept it as true.

With the death blow dealt to Dr. Cook as the polar discoverer, vindication rests upon the brow of Commander Peary whose attacks upon Cook, at first deemed unwarranted by the public, and who was none too gentle from the first in declaring that Cook was trying to hand the world a gold brick.

And with this announcement from Copenhagen, fades away the dramatic coincidence, regarded at the time as the most remarkable in the history of the world, found in the fact that two explorers should, within five days of each other, bring to civilization reports of having found the pole.

Dr. Cook's plight is anything but enviable now. He must die in disgrace.

Perhaps the most disgusting feature of the whole affair was his dash for the lecture platform and his eagerness to collect as many ill-gotten dollars as possible, through exploitation of his fraudulent story.

There is satisfaction in the fact, as it appears to be an established fact, that the truth or falsity of such a claim can really be got at by scientific experts.

Instead of the stars and stripes being nailed to the pole, it is apparent that Cook merely has been nailed to the cross and another lie nailed by the hammer of truth.

Home Course In Live Stock Farming

VIII.—Managing the Dairy Farm.

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

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WHEN properly carried on dairying is one of the most profitable branches of live stock farming. The work is somewhat confusing, but that is not a serious objection as long as the profits keep coming in. As shown in article 3, dairying removes less fertility from the farm than any other branch of live stock farming. Dairying is adapted to many localities where general farming cannot be carried on. Low, wet land or that too hilly to be cultivated can be profitably utilized as pasture for dairy cows. There is little danger of the dairy business being overdone. As population increases, the demand for dairy products becomes greater. The dairy cow produces food more economically than any other class of farm animals.

In starting in the dairy business the type of cow to select will depend largely on conditions. For the general farm, where dairying is more or less of a side issue, the dual purpose cows have many advocates. They give a fair amount of milk and produce calves that feed into satisfactory beef animals. The worst trouble with dual purpose cows is that they cannot be bred true to type with any degree of certainty. Once in awhile an extra

well, fellows, we can't stop at the Rome or Henshaw anymore.

No wonder it's cold, now that they've reopened that confounded north pole scrap.

One Norfolk woman knew what another woman planned to give a third one for Christmas. Now they all know.

Tomorrow's the shortest day. After that the sun will begin staying up later at night and getting up earlier in the morning, as all good suns should.

One Norfolk woman has every Christmas present bought, finished and tied up for delivery. Those that go by mail, are on the way. And now her relatives want her to help finish theirs.

One Norfolk woman has been found who wouldn't open a Christmas present sent in advance, until Christmas. She does it to tease her husband and her mother, who have more curiosity than she has.

Make it a point, Mr. Farmer, to remember the man who brings you your mail every day in the week, at Christmas time. The Lord knows the rural carriers don't get any too much in the way of pay.

Good manners do more for a man than good looks.

Too many men are given credit for being as good as they talk.

How time drags to a man from the day when he made a fool of himself.

No one can lay claim to being genuinely old-fashioned who doesn't use hair oil.

We don't believe much in good luck, but we believe there is such a thing as bad luck.

Nearly every unsuccessful man claims to be responsible for some other man's success.

It is easy to say to a man, "Be sensible." But half the time a man does not know what is sensible.

Much of the clamoring now going on has a tendency to make industry and honorable achievements almost disreputable.

When a reporter asks a man: "Know anything?" and the man replies: "No, and I never did," the reporter should say: "O, yes you do!"

If a man is as faithful to his employer as the employer thinks he should be, his wife is mighty jealous of her husband's business interests.

When Lysander John Appleton gets sick, he is a great disappointment to his children. When the neighbors send him in delicacies to eat, He Eats Them.

Every time a woman picks up a plate or spoon she won at bridge, she wonders if her husband appreciates how much she contributes to the home by her efforts.

Ever know how the term "horse sense" originated? It is said that horses were once able to talk, but talking got them into so much trouble that they quit it.

A disadvantage accruing to the man who never marries, which becomes more and more apparent in conceit, is that he has no one to tell him of it when he is making a fool of himself.

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known that tuberculosis can be transmitted from cows to man through the milk. It will pay to keep only cows that are known to be free from disease. In the hands of an experienced veterinarian the tuberculin test can be relied on to give satisfactory results.

Selecting the Bull.

The selection of a bull to head the herd is of fully as great importance as the selection of the cows. The main points to look for in a dairy bull are quality, constitution and roominess of barrel. He should be of good disposition, but should show plenty of masculinity in a strong head and a thick crest. A bull that looks like a cow will not have the ability to reproduce his good points in his offspring with any degree of certainty. The bull's pedigree is also important. The records of his mother and other female ancestors are very good indications of the inherent milk producing qualities that he possesses.

In most cases it pays to breed dairy cows for fall calving. The greatest milk flow will then come in the winter, when there is no field work to do. Then when grass comes the milk flow is stimulated, and the cow is kept up to her maximum production for the longest possible time. When cows that calve in the spring are put on dry feed in the fall the milk yield is reduced and the total yearly production lessened.

The cow should always be dried up at least three weeks before calving, even if she is still giving a considerable quantity of milk. She will come through the ordeal of calving in enough better shape to make up for the milk lost. A day or two previous to calving she should be shut up by herself somewhere and given loosening and cooling feeds, such as bran mash with a little oilmeal added. Some one should always be with the cow when she calves in order to render any assistance that may be necessary, though if the cow is in good health she will usually have no difficulty.

The worst trouble to which dairy cows are subject is milk fever, which is described in article 5. The calf should be given the first milk, as this will start its digestive system to working. The milk will be all right to use in four or five days if the cow is not sick. Until that time the calf may be allowed to suck.

Disposing of the Calves.

The question of what to do with the calves is an important one on the dairy farm. The heifers should generally be saved, as some of them will be needed to replace some of the cows in the herd, and the others can be readily sold at good prices. Probably the best way to dispose of the bull calves is to vent them. After they are from ten days to two weeks old they should be changed to skim milk gradually, taking two or three days to make the complete change. It will not be long after this until they will begin to eat a little cornmeal, if it is given after they have had their milk and are looking for something to suck. The meal may be increased in amount slowly, being careful not to feed more than they will eat up clean.

The care and feed of the heifer calves which are to be kept for cows should be much the same as advised for steer calves in a preceding article, except that the grain ration should consist of oats or bran instead of corn. The heifers should be kept growing well, but should not be given fattening feeds or feed of any kind in large enough quantities to cause them to become fat. If the tendency to lay on fat is developed in a heifer she is liable to continue to fatten after she is grown.

In case the calves get to scouring, a little blood meal put in the milk will stop it. The amount of milk should never be more than eight to ten quarts a day. Most of the failures in raising skim milk calves are caused by feeding too much milk or by putting grain into the milk. Plenty of clover hay should be kept where the calves can get at it. Fed in this way, they will make profitable veal at from eight to ten weeks of age.

In order to tell just which cows are the most profitable it pays to keep record of them. The most practicable way to do this is to weigh the milk for six consecutive milkings once a month at the same time each month. Multiplying the average of these six weights by the number of days in the month gives the amount of milk pro-

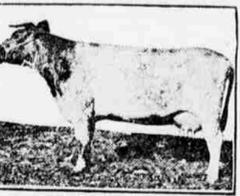


FIG. XIV.—GOOD TYPE OF SHORTHORN.

good one will be found, but there is little certainty of her heifer calves being like her. They tend to go either to the beef or dairy type. A whole herd of first class dual purpose cows is hard to obtain and to keep when it has been obtained.

Selecting the Cows.

If dairying is to be made a prominent feature of the farming operations it will pay to go into one of the specialized dairy breeds. These special purpose dairy cows are machines for turning out milk, and the best ones do it effectively and breed true to type. There is little choice between breeds. The Jerseys give very rich milk, but are small in size and cannot stand unfavorable conditions well. Holsteins are hardier, larger and can use more rough feed to advantage. Their calves can be turned into quick and profitable veal, and their large milk flow means more skim milk for calves and pigs. Where milk is being sold the small percentage of fat is a disadvantage. Guernseys are hardier than Jerseys. They give a little more milk with a little lower percentage of fat. The milk is valuable for city trade because of a high percentage of solids other than fat.

Far more important than breed is individuality. There are three things to be taken into consideration in selecting a dairy cow—type, performance and pedigree. The dairy type is generally recognized as being wedge shaped, wide and deep behind and narrower in front. The three most important points to look for are quality, constitution and capacity. The skin should be pliable and the horns and hair fine. A coarse animal is seldom a satisfactory milk and butter producer. There should be no tendency to lay on fat. A dairy cow is worked to the limit during most of her life and must have a strong constitution to keep up under the strain. This is indicated by a rosy chest and large nostrils.

The capacity of the cow is of two kinds, digestive and milk producing. She must have good digestive capacity, as shown by a long, deep, roomy barrel, in order to be able to handle the amount of feed necessary to furnish material for a large milk yield. Milk producing capacity is indicated by a large, well balanced udder, extending well forward and well up between the legs behind. The veins which run forward from the udder should be large and twisted, as this is an indication of a large milk flow. Some cows have a digestive capacity too large for their milk producing capacity, while some are the other way. The most economical producer of milk is obtained when these two are balanced. The tests should be long and well placed for convenience in milking.

By far the most important point in selecting a cow is her performance record. This shows just how much milk and butter she can produce in a given time. Directions for testing cows will be given later.

The pedigree of a dairy cow is valuable mainly for the performance records of her ancestors. The record of her grandmother on her sire's side is especially important, as a good cow is more liable to transmit her qualities through her sons than through her daughters.

Another point that should not be neglected, especially if milk or cream is being sold, is buying cows subject to the tuberculin test. It is definitely

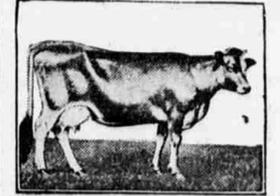


FIG. XV.—GOOD TYPE OF DAIRY COW.

duced during the month. To determine the amount of fat in the milk a sample should be taken from each of the six milkings. Before taking the samples the milk should be well mixed by pouring from one dish to another several times. The samples should be proportional to the size of the milking. In warm weather a formaldehyde tablet should be put in the milk to keep it from spoiling until it can be tested. Most creamerymen are glad to do testing for their patrons, or you can do it yourself with a small hand tester. A four bottle tester, with equipment for testing, can be bought for about \$5. Directions for testing will be given in article 10.

Spread Eagle on Postage Stamp.

For the first time in forty years the postoffice department at Washington is considering postage stamps with another design than the display of the features of some national hero. The dozen or more designs submitted for the new twelve cent stamp for registered letters show the spread eagle of the national coat of arms with the stars and stripes adorning its breast.